









1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1039-1044.

**LOCAL.**

**BATHING AT THE WHARF.** At the meeting of the Whampoa Dock Co. this afternoon several warm discussions took place. A motion to suppress the former and latter was lost; and Messrs Jukes and Hart were elected to be judges of the former rate of remuneration. The retiring directors (Messrs Kewick and Holland) were also re-elected, as also the former rate of remuneration, and some sharp skirmishing took place between Mr Holland and Captain Barnard. Mr Delaband and other shareholders also indulged in the pastime of paying mutual compliments, which once or twice elicited comment from the chairman. The report was adopted, ample of some little opposition; and the other important business is comprehended in the following resolution, which was passed by a majority of ten— "That the Directors be requested to take into consideration the feasibility of coming to some understanding as to amalgamation with the Union Dock Company on a fair and proper basis, and to communicate the result within the next three months, or at an earlier date." We shall to-morrow give a full report; which, together with reports of other important public meetings, will appear in our Overland edition.

**AN OLD FRIEND AGAIN.** The following from the *Cincinnati Commercial* of June 6th, will interest many anxious engineers and contrivors: The general rumours about at the time Hongkong was deprived of Mr Mitchell's company—"The Norwich (Connecticut) Advertiser" relates that a traveller named A. D. Mitchell, residing in Sheridan, passed through that city a few days ago on his way to Newport, who had travelled eleven thousand miles in thirty-seven days. He was only fifty days away from home, having crossed the Atlantic twenty-six days from Japan, and thirty-five days from Hongkong. On his way his baggage five hundred buffalo hides, by way of speculation to be forwarded to his address. As we have good reason to believe that he left in the ship, the foregoing looks very like a would-be blind.

**THE N. C. Herald** of the 15th inst. gives the following remarks on the Shanghai market:—"S. S. Co.—Since the Shanghai market has been so low since the late sale of a large number of shares at a low rate, the market prices have improved and may be quoted as follows:—Tis. 98 per share, com. div., U. S. N. O. Co. considers the number have lately changed hands at prices varying from Tls. 230 to Tls. 250. The latter may be only offered the closing rate." N. O. Steamship Co.—More enquiry but few for sale. Shanghai Gas Co.—Quiet, medium offer at Tls. 95 to 97. Shanghai Tea and Lighter Co.—Promising to be a good investment, but no one seems to care to buy. Doosan & Sons sell at Tls. 100 per share, but no buyers. Scotch Creek Bridge—Have lately been settled at 100 per cent premium.

**TODAY'S POLICE.** Mr May on the Bench.  
A coolie named Eong Atai was charged with theft from the room of a Chinese servant, living with a Parsee gentleman in Hollywood Road. Complainant saw defendant run out of his room about half past nine last night, and running after him caught the prisoner and gave him in charge to a constable. A jockey, which had been dismissed by the servant, was seen by a man who gave evidence to have been thrown to another man, who ran away. Inspector Grimes remembered prisoner to his hurt: he had been in prison for larceny a short time since—Prisoner denied the charge, but admitted having been in Gao! before, also upon a false charge. His defence true. Mr May accepted the statement of the witnesses in preference to that of the prisoner, and gave him one of those sentences which may be called salutary, viz., six months' hard labor, and security in \$100 for twelve months longer, otherwise deportation.

A coolie in the employ of Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co. stated that he had been stored coolie to that firm for six or seven years, either adopted the trade of a thief or was found out in the practice of this trade, about seven o'clock this morning. Mr Cox (of that firm) observed: the coolie storing something in a most unusual place, viz., under his waistband, and seizing him had the fellow examined, when was disclosed a nice little tin of Oxford sausages. As the store-coolies were not employed for this kind of self-employment, he sent to the Station for the above depuration from honesty and well-doing—Prisoner admitted the charge, and said that, as he had never tasted an Oxford sausage before, he thought he would have a sample, in order to satisfy himself that they were good for food. Mr May charged prisoner's diet for at least three months, for that period he was ordered to be imprisoned with hard labor.

A coolie named Pang Ashing was charged by Inspector Daly, with the murder of an European, deceased, and John Trinn yesterday. A remand was granted, pending the inquest.

The telegraph from Galle, we see by the English papers, flashed the intelligence to Europe, that an "Australian" Scientific Expedition had reached Hongkong. Of course the word quoted should be "Australasian," and it is strange that, from the Times downwards 40 titles should be known or remembered of the expedition as an "Australasian" scientific mission. But the telegraph information given by the English press is frequently a thing to wonder at, especially in what relates to China, considering what pains are taken to place correct and easily-acquired information at the use of the telegraphic agents.

An inquest was held this afternoon on the body of John Trinn, at the Civil Hospital, before the Coroner and a jury consisting of Messrs Terry, Perles, and Lowndes. A Chinaman was present in custody. Stewart (the Coroner) remarked that this was a rather serious case. The body of deceased had been found dead in the water in the harbour, but how he got there, and by whom the injuries upon it had been inflicted, the jury would perhaps hear from the evidence to be adduced. The deceased was a seaman on board the British ship *Atalika*. The jury having been sworn, proceeded to view the body. On their return the following evidence was taken:—Michael Williams, mate of the *Atalika*, deposed: "I have seen the body of John B. on board the ship. I know nothing of the occurrence beyond what I gathered, and which I have put on my official log book. The deceased had been shipped only a few hours from the Sailor's Home. He came on board either on Sunday night or Monday morning. I saw him yesterday morning at 11:30; at that time he was apparently quite sober."

Thomas Sharp deposed: "I am an able seaman on board the *Atalika*. I was on aloft between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday, and I happened to be looking round, when I saw a man floating astern; he was a kind of striking out. He was alive, he was about 20 feet from the ship's stern. I saw him strike for one instant to get hold of her, but the seaman moved away from him, and he missed her; it was the deceased who was floating astern. I recognized him by his whiskers. He swam past the sampans, which he struck with such violence, that he hit the bamboo sticks in handcuffs; this man (produced in custody) picked up a long bamboo, about 6 feet long, from his boat, and gave him a push away from the sampans, and made a stroke afterwards. I am out. That man is killed; that man is gone down." That man cannot swear that the blow aimed at the deceased struck him, but I do not wear that the bamboo did hit deceased's body when he was pushed, somewhere about the shoulders. The bamboo was certainly in contact with deceased's skull. I saw good contact with the head, and the bamboo was under water after the push, the bamboo was then I said "The man is gone." I got down from aloft and we lowered the starboard quarter boat. I, three others, and the boatswain got on to the boat, taking handcuffs with us. I had the handcuffs; we pushed alongside the sampan, in which were the prisoner and the second mate, as soon as the prisoner struck the blow he cut the rope and let me sampan go astern of the ship; the second mate followed him, and another sampan followed the prisoner, and he jumped overboard and tried to get away among other sampans, his wife in the meantime calling out something which I did not understand. We got up with the prisoner and took him on board the *Atalika*; the flag for the police was then hoisted. I have no doubt that the prisoner is the man who made use of the bamboo as a weapon. I have described. There were other boats about, but I have no doubt of the prisoner's identity. I cannot say if the bamboo was a wooden stick, or a bamboo pole, how deceased came to be in the water, whether he was bathing or not, it was near daylight (who) he is an Englishman; at 9 o'clock he was solid and sober as I am at this minute.

In answer to a jurymen witness said he knew that the deceased was "quite sober"; he had known him for a month at the Sailor's Home; he was a native of Mangrove, and of a cheerful merry disposition. There was no quarrel on board yesterday. In answer to a question as to how tall the sampan came to be behind the ship, it was explained that there were many attached in which labourers on the ship lived; the prisoner had never been seen by witness on board.

Victor Kennell deposed: I am an able seaman on board the *Atalika*. She lies on the Kwolong side, and was there yesterday. Near one o'clock yesterday afternoon I was aloft, when I heard cry "A man overboard!" I looked and saw the deceased swimming far about five minutes among the dozen sampans at the stern of the ship; he was about 50 or 60 yards from the ship, when he fell overboard; he fell between the sampan and the ship; the tide carried him from the ship and he was swimming towards the sampans, because he could not get back to the ship; the first sampan he went to would not receive him, but he moved away; he went to the second sampan, in which prisoner was, he caught on a question as to how tall both sides, and he could not get on board easily enough; a woman on board said "No, no, put up her hands, and the prisoner came up and struck deceased on the head with a bamboo; deceased did not let go until he was struck; I know the prisoner is the man who struck the blow for I jumped overboard after him; I saw the prisoner distinctly strike the deceased; I saw him raise the bamboo above his head, and aim a blow which struck deceased, who immediately sank; I came down from aloft and dived for the prisoner, but could not find him. Prisoner, when he saw our boat coming, jumped overboard and tried to escape. I saw only the one blow; I saw nothing of a push being given to the prisoner.

The inquest is going on. The evidence so far produced will be chiefly corroborative. It is probable that deceased fell overboard accidentally.

**SUMMARY JURISDICTION COURT.**  
(Before Hon. J. C. Wray.)  
August 17, 1899.

R. S. Walker and others v. P. J. de Barros, \$12.10, for a die of a monogram. Mr Nolte appeared; but as it was found that the debt had been incurred more than three years since, the case was dismissed.

Low, A. Ng and another v. Foster, \$10.75, for a chair. Plaintiffs charged for 45 nights' chair-hire, from 27th June to 10th August, at half a dollar a night. They had only been paid \$4.

Defendant stated on oath that he engaged the coolies for night-trips into Hongkong at 93 a month, and had at two several times paid them \$4 and \$7. He had not been in Hongkong more than three nights a week.

Plaintiffs denied this, and produced a long roll of nights on which they carried the defendant, and swore that they never missed a single night.

Defendant's boy was produced; and he appeared to be confused, and contradicted both his master and himself, and got the case in a middle generally. He stated that he had paid money, and then he said he had not.

His Honor said that he did not wish to decide so that it should be inferred that defendant had committed perjury, but the case was a very extraordinary one. If defendant would lodge \$18 in Court, and provide himself with witnesses, he swore that he was not in Hongkong more than three nights a week on an average in Hongkong, he would adjourn the case for a week. Otherwise, he was inclined to decide for the plaintiffs on the statement of defendant's own witness; and that implied that defendant had sworn falsely.

Mr Foster agreed to this, and the case was adjourned accordingly.

Jose Xavier and wife v. Filippa, \$61.00, for board and lodging—Judgment was given for the full amount claimed.

A. A. Pereira v. Filippa Martins, \$6, a

the progress displayed since the works were taken out of the late contractor's hands.

(Express.)

Last mail one of our correspondents usually very accurate in its information, sent home a startling rumour originated by its Hankow correspondent, of the murder of twenty Roman Catholic missionaries in the Szechuen Province. It now turns out simply to be an exaggerated report of the intelligence, which reached here last spring of missionary troubles in the quarter named, during which Pere Rigant, and a number of converts, lost their lives. Mr. Birmingham will, we doubt not, have had an uneasy fortnight, and the present mail will afford him considerable relief.

The American Consul General here, Mr. G. F. Seward, goes home, we understand, by the next U.S. Mail, on the 19th instant. We sincerely hope his absence will be but temporary, for few Foreign Officials have ever attained a similar amount of popularity and respect. Mr. Seward's permanent loss to Shanghai would be very greatly felt by both Natives and Foreigners, and the only alteration that could be looked upon with any degree of satisfaction would be his return to China as the successor of Mr. J. Ross Brown, as the American Minister to Peking.

Mr. Mowatt, the Law Secretary of our Supreme Court, is also homeward bound by to-day's Mail, we believe, it being his avowed intention to read Law during his journey, and qualify himself for a call to the Bar before his return to China. Considering that Mr. Mowatt entered on his present responsible and arduous duties, without any previous training for the same, — a Consular Student Interpreter of the very rarest type, — we cannot but admit he has acquitted himself far better than might have been expected. He is hard-working and painstaking, and these qualifications go far to atone for a general want of perception and difficulty in grasping the bearings of a case which are frequently painfully apparent to a casual observer in his court. Possibly after completion of his legal studies, he may gain the "Judicial Mind," so necessary in one who holds the position of Magistrate in a Summary Jurisdiction and Police Court. His successor, Mr. Jamieson, is much of the stamp of a Consular student, and his utter inexperience will for some time make the position of parties to suits in his court an unenviable and trying one. This Law Secretaryship in the hands of persons, neither qualified by education or experience to exercise its functions legitimately, is the one great drawback to our otherwise tolerably perfect judicial system.

Grant's Kiaochow Telegraphic Line has, during this season of the year, an evident advantage over that via Galle, as evidenced by the dates received yesterday. Reuter's Telegrams, as published in our morning contemporaries, which extend only up to the 10th July, were received here per Mail steamer on the 2nd August, their twenty-third day out; while Grant's "Circular" with London dates to 13th July, arrived here on the 1st instant, or say on its nineteenth day, thus showing a clear saving of no less than five days.

(Courier.)

We extract the following from Messrs F. Major & Co.'s Circular at Hankow:—

Since writing my last advices of 24th ult., an improvement has been noticeable in business. The River had then attained its maximum height, but having since retired about 5 feet, all anxiety is removed, and the usual reaction after a state of depression is now setting in. The Rice must fall far short of that of an average year, but the prospects of the cotton and other Autumn crops are still uncertain.

**JAPAN.**

From Nagasaki, we learn that on the 22nd ultimo, the Billiard Saloon attached to the Commercial Hotel fell down suddenly with a great crash. It was at first supposed to be the result of an earthquake, but subsequent examination proved that it was due to faulty construction. The walls gave out and fell, and thus brought down the roof. This happened in the daytime, but fortunately no one was in the Saloon at the time, the players having just adjourned to the Bar Room adjoining—had any one been there it is certain that life must have been sacrificed, for the six tables in the room were completely flattened.

The North German brig *Atlantic*, has been sold by Messrs Aridian & Co., to the Japanese. She realized \$12,000.

**GOLD CURRENCY.**

A report has been addressed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer by the Master of the Mint and the late Master of the Calcutta Mint, on the untimely necessity to cover the expense of establishing and maintaining the gold currency. The gold coinage in circulation in the United Kingdom is generally estimated at about 80 millions sterling, 68-80ths being sovereigns and 12-80ths half sovereigns. An estimated annual coinage of about 10 millions would be made up of four millions of first coinage and six millions of renewal. The cost at which a sovereign or half-sovereign is produced may be safely taken at about a halfpenny. By wear sovereigns fall below the legal weight after a circulation of 18 years, and half-sovereigns in 10 years. Mr. Jevons calculates the annual loss by wear on 100 sovereigns at 8.371 pence; on our present mixed circulation of sovereigns and half-sovereigns the annual loss is calculated at 36,000l. Some coins drop out of circulation annually by shipwrecks, fires, melting, losses, &c., and on the other hand it is estimated that there are about thirty million sovereigns in circulation in foreign countries, part of which may be returned to the United Kingdom for renewal when they become light. The result of the whole calculation is that for our circulation of 68 million sovereigns and 12 million half-sovereigns, an endowment of 1l. 18s. 6d. for every 100l. would suffice for the permanent maintenance of the coin, the first construction, and all future restoration. These results are based upon the mere bullion by itself, and are quite independent of all other considerations.

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In an Iowa saw mill recently a visitor touched a swiftly revolving circular saw with the forefinger of his right hand, and it was cut off. In describing how the accident happened, the visitor reached out the left forefinger to the saw, when it was cut off too.

It is stated that the Supreme Court of Georgia has decided that the intermarriage of whites and negroes is illegal, null, and void; and that the Legislature cannot define the social status of citizens.



## Insurance

**THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION**

**THE** Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation prepared to grant Fire and Marine Insurance on the usual Terms.

**HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.**  
Hongkong, December 26, 1887.

**AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE**

**THE** Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Insurance Office are prepared to accept Marine, Fire, and Life Policies on every description of Vessels or Steamers, on their usual terms, payable in case of loss, and to

Singapore, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, or LONDON.  
**ROB. S. WALKER & Co.**  
 Hongkong, June 24, 1864.

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**NOTICE.**

**ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**

THE following Rates will be charged  
 for future, for short period Insurance

Not exceeding One Month,	1 per cent.
Above One Month and not exceeding Three Months,	1 per cent.
Above Three Months and not exceeding Six Months,	1 per cent.

Above Six Months, The Annual Rate of  
 Interest of 1 per cent.  
**ROB. S. WALKER & Co.**  
 Agents Royal Insurance Company  
 Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

**NOTICE.**  
 HE Undersigned having received exten-  
 ded limits from THE ROYAL INSUR-  
 ANCE COMPANY, are now authorized to  
 issue Policies against FIRE as follows, viz.  
 On any one first-class Building, or  
 Goods stored therein - in Hongkong  
 \$600,000; in Macao \$45,000.  
**ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,**  
 Agents Royal Insur. Company of Liverpool  
 Hongkong, June 17, 1864.

**REDUCTION  
IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM FOR  
FIRE INSURANCE**

**1.** HE Underinsured have (as already stated) in their Circular dated 14th October last received authority from the Secretary of the ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY to Reduce the rate of Premium under certain circumstances, on PRIVATE RESIDENCES and on FURNITURE and EFFECTS, therein contained.

In cases of DWELLING-HOUSES removed from the Town, the rate of Premium will be Three-quarters per Cent. in place of One per Cent. per Annum as hitherto charged, and in cases of Residences, so situated, and detached, and discontiguous, the rate will be further reduced to one-half per Cent.

The Royal Annual Rates of

SURANCE on the various classes of Buildings  
 and their contents will therefore remain  
 follows, until further notice, viz :  
 Detached and semi-detached  
*Dwelling-Houses* (removed  
 from the Town) and their  
 Contents 1 per cent  
 Other *Dwelling-Houses* (similarly  
 situated) and their  
 Contents 2 per cent  
 First class *China House* and  
 their Contents 1 1/2 per cent  
 Other Risks 1 per cent special arrangement  
 to be made.  
 ROB. S. WALKER, Secy.,  
 Agents Royal Insurance Company  
 Hongkong, November 9, 1868.

**THE Undersigned, Agents for the above**  
**Company are prepared to grant Po-**  
**licies against FIRE, on BUILDINGS &**  
**GOODS, at current rates.**  
**RUSSELL & Co.,**  
**Hongkong, February 6, 1867.**

**BATAVIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE**  
**COMPANY.**

**THE Undersigned having been appointed**  
**Agents in Hongkong for the above**  
**named Company are prepared to grant Po-**  
**licies against SEA RISKS, at current rates.**  
**RUSSELL & Co.,**  
**Hongkong, April 1, 1865.**

**YANG-TZE INSURANCE ASSOCI-**  
**ATION OF SHANGHAI.**

**POLICIES** granted on *Marine Risks*  
all parts of the world at current rates.  
In addition to the usual brokerage, the  
Association returns to the assured *fifty*  
per cent of its yearly profits divided *pro*  
rata to the net premium contributed.

**RUSSELL & Co.**  
*Secretaries.*  
Hongkong, June 4, 1869.

**PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY**  
**OF SAN FRANCISCO.**

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents in China for the above Insurance  
COMPANY are prepared to grant *POLICIES*  
covering Marine Risks, at the current  
rates.

Hongkong, July 6, 1866.

**FUSSELL & Co**

**SAMARANG SEA AND  
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF  
SAMARANG.**

HR Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents in Macao for the above named  
Company are prepared to grant Policies  
covering Marine Risks at the current Rates  
**RAYNAL & Co**  
Macao, August 4, 1866.

**DE OOSTERLING  
SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COM-  
PANY OF BATAVIA.**

**SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE**

ANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

**THE** Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above named Companies are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks on the usual terms. **SIEGSEN & Co.**  
Hongkong, August 1, 1866.

Printed & Published by **CHARLES A. HARRIS**,  
Barrister, Proprietor at No. 2, Wyndham  
Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

General Post  
Hongkong, Au

General Post  
Hongkong, Au



## Intimations.

Master or his deputies, it will be obligatory on registered Pilot Boats to convey from place to place within the limits, employees belonging to either Customs or Harbour Master's Departments, with such stores as may be wanted for either Light-houses or Light-ships.

2.—A Licensed Pilot Boat shall pay a fixed or Weekly Tax for the renewal of license on the first of July each year.

3.—In case of a Pilot going off in an unregistered Boat, he will be authorized to carry the Pilot Boat Flag during the time he is on board; but no Pilot is authorized to cruise in an unregistered Boat, without special permission from the Harbour Master.

4.—The owner or hirer of any unregistered Boat making use of a Pilot flag, and not having a License, or authority to whom he is amenable, or whose flag or national Ensign he has the right to use.

5.—A registered Pilot Boat is not permitted to fly the Pilot Flag, save when there is either a Licensed Pilot or certificated Apprentice on board.

### GENERAL REGULATION IX.

*Flags to be exhibited on arrival.*

When nearing the anchorage the Pilot shall cause to be exhibited—

A Red and White Flag (No. 3), if the vessel is from Hongkong, Japan, or any Chinese Port.

A Blue and White Flag (No. 2), if from any Foreign Port.

A Yellow and Blue (No. 10), if the vessel is from a distant port.

A Red Swallow Tail (No. 5), if the vessel has gunpowder or other combustibles on board.

### GENERAL REGULATION X.

*Harbour Pilots: Vessels in Harbour, Berthing, &c.*

1.—The duties of the Harbour Pilot, where such exists, will be to take charge of vessels at the outer limit of the anchorage, berth them in accordance with the orders received from the Harbour Master's Department, take charge of vessels shifting berth, going in and out of dock, or to and from a wharf, or out of the anchorage, and to assist and report to the Harbour Master's Office all matters concerning the shipping in Port, and the conservancy of the river or harbour.

2.—In berthing vessels the Harbour Master will, as far as possible, meet the wishes of Commanding Officers and Consignees; and the entrance, working or clearance of vessels taking berths not assigned to them, shall be stopped by the Customs until the Harbour Master's orders are complied with.

3.—Vessels are to moor in accordance with orders received from the Harbour Master, and they are not to remove from the anchorage without his permission.

4.—The Harbour Pilotage Fees payable to the Harbour Master are as follows:—

Shifting a vessel's berth; taking a vessel to or from a heaving down Hulk; \$10, in full.

## THE "TREATY PORTS OF CHINA & JAPAN" AND "NOTES AND QUERIES ON CHINA AND JAPAN."

—EXTRACTS FROM REVIEWS.

(From the *Strait Times*, July 27, 1868.)

Some time ago we had occasion to remark upon the progress that Literature as represented by the Press had made and was making in the English nation. One question has again been called to the subject by the receipt of a Hongkong publication which deserves some notice and which we have much pleasure in introducing to the knowledge of our readers. We allude to *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, published monthly by Mr Saint, the proprietor of the *China Mail* newspaper. This publication is well printed, on good paper, and in size and shape is very like its well-known namesake or prototype of home, and is equally as fine containing very curious and useful information regarding the language, literature, history, manners and customs of the Chinese and in a less degree of the Japanese. It says:—a good deal for the extent and stability of the footing of Europeans in China; that such a publication as this should be established and conducted with accuracy and with fidelity.

The publication is altogether a very interesting one, and whilst it every success, we commend it to the attention and support of our readers.

(From the *"Friend of India,"* June 4, 1868.)

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the numbers for the current year of "Notes and Queries," a most deserving Anglo-Chinese monthly, edited by Mr N. B. Denny, whose "Treaty Ports of China and Japan" are so well known. From the names attached to the "Notes" we can see that the contributors include some of the best Chinese scholars in the East. Its interest is not confined to China, and it will be of valuable assistance to all scholars, who have directed their attention towards the subject of Buddhism and its literature, and generally to all who are interested in oriental antiquities. It deserves to be better known in India.

(From the *"London Examiner,"* May 16, 1868.)

This really useful volume ("Treaty Ports of China and Japan") is intended as a guide for travellers and residents in China and Japan, and as a book of reference for mercantile men generally. It contains an account, historical and political, of all the open ports of these countries, together with Peking, Yedo, Hongkong, and Macao. It has been carefully compiled and edited by Mr N. B. Denny; and the elaborate maps and plans, with which the work abounds, considerably enhance its value. \* \* \*

We have thus given in outline some of the more prominent portions of the chapter devoted to Canton, as a specimen of the whole volume. On the chapters treating of Macao, Formosa, Ningpo, Shanghai, and the remainder of the treaty ports, we can only enumerate. The pages describing Peking, the capital, are so interesting, and contain so much that is new to European readers respecting its history, public buildings, and general characteristics, that we would fain transfer them to our columns. A complete and intelligible plan of the Imperial City and neighbourhood, gives us an accurate notion of the relative position of its divisions, streets, and squares.

In the introductory chapter to the notices of the Treaty Ports of Japan will be found a succinct history of that Empire, together with remarks on its government, geography, and limits, which will be found particularly interesting as throwing a considerable light on a part of the world so long entirely, and



